DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 037 035 EF 001 524

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TITLE The Biennium Report of the Higher Education Facilities Commission of the State of Iowa for the Period Ended June 30, 1966.
INSTITUTION Iowa State Higher Education Facilities Commission, Des Moines.
PUB DATE Aug 66
NOTE 54p.

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$2.80
DESCRIPTORS *Annual Reports, Facility Utilization Research, *Federal Aid, *Federal State Relationship, *Guidelines, *Higher Education, Institutional Administration, Interinstitutional Cooperation, Private Colleges, Standards
IDENTIFIERS Des Moines

ABSTRACT

The commission summarizes its activities in the five areas of construction grants, equipment grants, scholarships, guaranteed student loans, and a survey of physical facilities. The commission administers the federal construction and equipment grants awarded under the Higher Education Facilities Acts of 1963 and 1965. Summaries include grants available, type and value of grant awarded, institution receiving grant, projects approved under the grant, and procedures and criteria for awarding priorities. State plans for facilities grants are evaluated on the basis of a 1965 physical facilities survey of Iowa campuses. The scholarship and loan programs are described and results are summarized in Part II of the document. (HH)

ED037035

THE BIENNIUM REPORT OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF IOWA FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 1966

PART I

THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT OF 1963

THE EQUIPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

PART II

STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

AUGUST 1966

EF 001 524

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OFFICE OF EDUCATION
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HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF IOWA

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Letter of Transmittal
To the Governor and Members of the Legislature

The Higher Education Facilities Commission of the State of Iowa has been in operation for two years. It began as the representative agency for implementing the construction grants program of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

Its responsibilities have been broadened to include instructional equipment grants and guaranteed student loans under the Higher Education Act of 1965, the State of Iowa Scholarship Program and the "Survey of Physical Facilities at Colleges and Universities in Iowa."

State-wide conferences conducted under the auspices of the Commission have afforded added opportunity for Iowa's colleges and universities to gain maximum benefit from the new programs of assistance. A conference held in Des Moines in January 1966 for college and university presidents on "Guidelines for the Higher Education Act of 1965" drew appreciation from the U. S. Office of Education as a "splendid example of the partnership spirit needed to carry out the purposes of the Act."

The need for expansion in higher education is so urgent that all resources--federal, state, local and institutional--must combine their efforts to assure educational opportunity beyond high school for every qualified Iowa citizen. The Higher Education Facilities Commission has proved a useful catalyst for merging the efforts of all concerned. On behalf of the Commission, it is a pleasure to transmit the following two reports on its achievements.

Jay W. Stein
Director

August 1966

PART I

THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT OF 1963

THE EQUIPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM

OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

PREFACE

The Higher Education Facilities Act (Public Law 88-204) became effective in December 1963. It required that any state desiring to participate in the federal grant program for undergraduate academic facilities designate or establish an agency to represent all higher education in the state.

The Higher Education Facilities Commission of the State of Iowa was established in the spring of 1964. It consists of nine members representing the general public, the legislature, and the institutions of higher learning throughout Iowa. These include the three Regents institutions, the sixteen public community colleges and the twenty-nine private institutions fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In August 1964 the Commission hired a director. The initial charge was to submit to the United States Office of Education a state plan for participation in the construction grants program under Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. The Commission began operations several months before funds actually became available and has been in existence for only two years. Nonetheless, at the end of the second fiscal year it reports impressive achievements which have extended considerably beyond its initial purposes.

The activities of the Commission embrace five areas: construction grants, equipment grants, scholarships, guaranteed student loans, and a survey of physical facilities. The first two are federal programs, for which institutional applications are administered through the agency of the Commission. The scholarships awarded directly to students originate with the State of Iowa. The student loans are federally encouraged by advance reserve funds but are intended to activate a state-supported guarantee supplement. The survey of physical facilities which was financed by federal funds for Commission operations has had benefit of affiliation with the Iowa Cooperative Study of Post High School Education.

The Construction Grants Program of The Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 and The Equipment Grants Program of The Higher Education Act of 1965 comprise the subject of this biennium report, which reflects the ability and enthusiasm of Mr. Norman Kladstrup who joined the staff in June 1966 and is working closely with both facilities programs. An appendix gives financial statements of operations for fiscal years ended June 30, 1965 and June 30, 1966. They were prepared by Miss Ruth Snyder, who has assisted also with other activities of the Commission.

The purpose of this and other Commission reports is informative and evaluative. The general public, the legislators, the officials of colleges and universities, and the U. S. Office of Education need to know the facts concerning the various programs for which the Higher Education Facilities Commission is responsible. The Commission members need comparisons and analyses to aid in evaluating and improving the State Plans and the principles and procedures under which the programs operate. Several improvements and revisions have already been adopted. Suggestions and recommendations from everyone are always welcome.

Jay W. Stein
Director

THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES COMMISSION JUNE 30, 1966

Mr. Charles Hearst, Cedar Falls, Chairman

Mr. David Dancer, Executive Secretary, Iowa Board of Regents, Des Moines

Mr. Paul F. Johnston, State Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction, Des Moines

*Senator Vern Lisle, Iowa State Legislature, Clarinda

Dr. Irwin J. Lubbers, President, Iowa Association of Private Colleges and Universities, Des Moines

Mr. Winston L. McMullen, Business Representative, Sheet Metal Workers Local #45, Des Moines (replaced Mr. Robert L. McVay August 26, 1965)

Mrs. Frank Nye, Cedar Rapids, Secretary

*Former State Representative Leroy H. Petersen, Iowa State Legislature, Grimes, Vice Chairman

Dr. Don R. Sheriff, Member, State Advisory Committee on Vocational Education, West Branch

*Term expired June 30, 1966. Senator Vern Lisle replaced by Senator Daryl H. Nims, Ames; Representative Leroy H. Petersen replaced by Representative James D. Resnick, Davenport.

FACILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A Facilities Advisory Committee authorized by the Commission becomes active fall 1966.

Dr. Jay W. Stein
Director

Norman W. Kladstrup
Assistant to the Director

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The Construction Grants Program

Forty-two construction grant applications were received and processed for which federal shares totaling $11,374,588 were awarded.

Ten public community colleges received federal shares of up to 40% of the total construction costs for ten projects. The federal shares totaled $2,492,191 with the average grant being $249,219.

Twenty-four other institutions, including Regents and private two-year and private four-year institutions received federal shares of up to 33 1/3% of the total construction costs for thirty-two projects. The federal shares totaled $8,882,397 with the average grant being $277,575.

The Equipment Grants Program

Twenty institutions submitted twenty-one equipment grant applications for which 50% federal shares totaling $260,717 were awarded.

Five public community colleges received a total of $63,158 or an average of $12,632 for the five projects receiving federal share grants.

Fifteen other institutions, including Regents and private two-year and private four-year institutions, received federal share totaling $197,559 or an average grant of $12,347 for the sixteen projects.

The Survey of Physical Facilities

With the cooperation of Iowa colleges and universities, public and private, the Commission obtained and assembled data on campus physical facilities as of the fall of 1965. The Survey report identifies the existing physical facilities on Iowa campuses and measures their utilization. It offers the basis for evaluating the State Plans for the facilities grants programs and for considering which facilities are required to meet the major post high school needs in the future for the state as a whole. The report, prepared in affiliation with the Iowa Cooperative Study of Post High School Education, is available from the Commission office upon request.

THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM
TITLE I OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT OF 1963

The Higher Education Facilities Act (Public Law 88-204) was enacted effective December 16, 1963. The Act authorized assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation or improvement of needed academic and related facilities in undergraduate and graduate institutions. Title I of the Act authorizes grants for undergraduate facilities, Title II for graduate facilities. Title III authorizes loans for academic facilities; both undergraduate and graduate. Titles II and III are administered from the U. S. Office of Education in Washington. Title I is administered through the Higher Education Facilities Commission set up specifically for that purpose. In cases in which a Title I grant project also includes a graduate facility or a loan, the Commission must also be fully cognizant of Title II and III respectively of the Act.

Section 103, Title I, Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, provides for allotments of federal funds to public community colleges and public technical institutes. Section 104 provides for allotments to institutions of higher education other than public community colleges and public technical institutes. The Act makes a distinction between these two types in the required criteria for determining relative priorities for federal share grants and in the maximum allowable federal share of the project costs. For this reason the public community colleges and public technical institutes are referred to as Section 103 institutions and the Regents institutions and private two-year and private four-year institutions are referred to as Section 104 institutions.

The paragraphs which follow describe the awarding of the federal grants during the first two years of the program. The available funds, the number of applications, the grants and the projects are recounted in detail. Similarly, the procedure and the criteria used in making the awards are analyzed.

I. Federal Grants Awarded

A. Federal Allotments Available

The federal allotments for the two fiscal years, 1965 and 1966, were made separately for the public community colleges and public technical institutes (Section 103) and the institutions of higher learning other than public community colleges and public technical institutes (Section 104). The allotments totaled $11,374,588. Title VII of the

Higher Education Act of 1965, amending the Act of 1963, allowed for transfer of funds from one Section allotment to the other. In accordance with this provision, an unused balance of $211,229 in the Section 103 allotment of $1,761,472 for the fiscal year of 1966 was transferred to the Section 104 allotment in February, 1966, as shown in Table No. 1.

Table No. 1 Federal Allotments for Fiscal Years 1965 and 1966 (Construction Grants Program)

	Section 103 institutions	Section 104 institutions	Total
Fiscal year 1965	$ 948,388	$2,895,116	$ 3,843,504
Fiscal year 1966	1,761,472	5,769,612	7,531,084
Transfer between sections	(211,229)	211,229	
Total	$2,498,631	$8,875,957	$11,374,588

B. Applications Received and Grants Awarded

Applications for Title I (1963) construction grants were received and processed for five closing dates: November 30, 1964; March 31, 1965; August 31, 1965; January 31, 1966; and March 31, 1966. For the first two, which fell in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, the sum of $3,843,504 was available for grants. However, as of the second closing date in the first fiscal year, nine applications, which totaled $1,651,338, were carried over to the next closing date, which fell in the second fiscal year.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, which embraced three closing dates, the sum of $7,531,084 was available for grants. As of March 31, 1966, the final closing date, five applications totaling requests for $666,755 remained to be carried over to the following fiscal year.

C. Federal Grants by Type of Institution

For the two-year fiscal period ended June 30, 1966, as shown in Table No. 2, twenty-six projects submitted by private colleges and universities and six projects submitted by the Regents institutions were

approved by the U. S. Office of Education for federal grant awards. The federal share amounts for the private colleges and universities averaged $236,010 for a total $6,136,271 or 69.0% of the amount allotted for institutions other than public community colleges. The Regents institutions received approval for the balance of $2,746,126, an average of $457,688 for each project, or 31.0% of the allotment for institutions other than public community colleges.

Table No. 2 Federal Share Awards for Section 104 Institutions (Construction Grants Program)

Institutional group	Projects		Federal share	
	Number	%	Amount	%
Private institutions	26	81.3	$6,136,271	69.0
Regents institutions	6	18.7	2,746,126	31.0
Total	32	100.0	$8,882,397	100.0

The public community colleges submitted ten projects for which the approved federal share amount averaged $249,219 for a total of $2,492,191. In Table No. 3, one may consider the public community colleges along with the groupings of other public institutions and of private institutions. In this view, one notes that the twenty-six projects of the private institutions comprise 61.9% of the total number submitted and the combined public community colleges and Regents institutions comprise the balance or 38.1% (23.8% and 14.3% respectively). The federal share of the projects for private institutions is $6,136,271 or 53.9%. The federal share for the public community colleges and Regents institutions combined is $5,238,317 or 46.1% of the total amount. The public community colleges account for 21.9% and the Regents institutions account for 24.2% of the $5,238,317. Of parallel interest are the fall 1965 enrollment statistics reported by Mr. Donald E. Rhoades, University of Iowa: at the public community colleges, 9,464; Regents institutions, 36,770; private institutions, 37,851.

Table No. 3 Analysis of Federal Share Awards for Section 103 and Section 104 Institutions (Construction Grants Program)

Institutional group	Projects		Total cost		Eligible cost		Federal share		Fall 1965 Enrollment
	No.	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Section 103 Public community colleges	10	23.8	$ 6,240,484	14.6	$ 6,240,484	16.2	$ 2,492,191	21.9	9,464
Section 104 Regents institutions	6	14.3	12,797,434	30.0	10,833,125	28.0	2,746,126	24.2	36,770
Private institutions	26	61.9	23,705,407	55.4	21,583,410	55.8	6,136,271	53.9	37,851
Total	42	100.0	$42,743,325	100.0	$38,657,019	100.0	$11,374,588	100.0	84,085

D. Analysis of Projects Approved for Federal Grant Shares

During the first fiscal year, eligible projects were limited to science, mathematics, engineering and foreign languages. Projects submitted after November 8, 1965 could include general classrooms, physical education buildings and other projects on the same basis. That was the date on which President Johnson signed the Higher Education Act of 1965, Title VII of which amended the 1963 Act.

Among the private colleges and universities, libraries and science buildings are the most common type of project while projects designed for general purposes are the most common among the public community colleges. Table No. 4 shows the following information for each institution for which a federal share grant was approved during the two fiscal years of 1965 and 1966: federal share amount; increase in square feet of space equipped for instruction; whether the project is for new (N) or rehabilitated (R) or a combination (C) or new and rehabilitated construction; and the major academic use for which the project is planned.

Table No. 4 Projects for which Federal Share Amounts were Approved (Construction Grants Program)

Section 103 Institutions	Federal share amount	Net Sq. Ft. increase in space	Type of project
Boone Junior College	$ 625,472	45,199	N-General
Centerville Community College	100,952	10,015	R-General
Clarinda Community College	57,876	14,794	C-Library-General
Clinton Community College	315,707	18,047	N-General
Eagle Grove Junior College	140,000	11,173	N-General
Ellsworth College	21,958	3,721	R-General
Estherville Junior College	152,000	37,509	N-General
Fort Dodge Community College	707,891	39,563	N-Library-General
Marshalltown Community College	210,989	29,969	R-General
Mason City Junior College	159,346	58,531	R-General-Science
Total for Section 103	$ 2,492,191	268,521	
Section 104 Institutions			
Buena Vista College	429,710	80,569	N-Lib.-Science-P.E.
Clarke College	496,392	33,282	N-Science
Coe College	462,216	72,252	N-Science
Cornell College	29,634	10,830	R-Library
Dordt College	216,100	45,956	N-Library-Science
Drake University	444,318	54,642	N-Library
Graceland College	283,124	34,882	N-Library
Grand View College	574,866	33,110	N-Library-Science
Iowa State University	1,172,295	112,631	N-Library-General
Iowa Wesleyan College	361,091	25,675	N-Library-General
Luther College	533,673	64,825	N-Library-General
Marycrest College	17,319	6,178	R-Library
Morningside College	439,573	65,910	R-Library-Science
Mount Mercy College	41,577	4,116	N-Science
Northwestern College	194,054	33,359	N-Library-Science
Parsons College	301,722	61,709	C-Library-General
Simpson College	98,455	11,693	R-Science
State College of Iowa	935,413	23,577	N-Science
University of Dubuque	155,273	18,095	N-Library
University of Iowa	638,418	19,121	C-Library-Humanities
Upper Iowa University	212,536	7,486	N-Library
Waldorf College	144,000	16,803	C-Science
Wartburg College	389,956	39,102	N-Science
Westmar College	310,682	25,699	N-Science
Total for Section 104	$ 8,882,397	901,502	
Total of All Projects	$11,374,588	1,170,023	

II. Procedure and Criteria Used

A. State Plan for Awarding Priorities

In drafting the State Plan, the Commission members considered and established what they believed to be optimum factors for allotting grants in the State of Iowa. These factors, which are under constant review and evaluation, include the five major criteria listed under established institutions and new institutions in Table No. 5 below. They are described in detail in the State Plan.

Table No. 5 Brief Outline of Criteria and Point Allowance for Determining Relative Priorities of Eligible Projects Submitted (Construction Grants Program)

	Maximum points	
	Section 103 institutions	Section 104 institutions
Established Institutions		
1. Increase in undergraduate enrollment		
a. Numerical	15	15
b. Percentage	5	15
2. Increase in square feet for instruction and library		
a. Numerical	30	10
b. Percentage	--	10
3. Utilization of existing academic facilities		
a. Capacity/enrollment	5	10
b. General classrooms	5	10
c. Instructional laboratories and shops	5	10
4. Financing the project	15	10
5. Previous Title I grant(s) awarded		
a. Cumulative amount	10	5
b. Date of most recent previous grant	10	5
New Institutions		
1. Projection of undergraduate enrollment	30	30
2. Square feet for instruction and library	30	30
3. Projected weekly use of academic facilities		
a. General classrooms	5	5
b. Instructional laboratories and shops	5	5
4. Financing the project	20	20
5. Previous Title I grant(s) awarded		
a. Cumulative amount	5	5
b. Date of most recent previous grant	5	5

B. Commission Review of Application

The Commission meets approximately two weeks after each closing date to set relative priorities for the projects. Before doing so, the Commission verifies that the institution and the project proposed in the application appear to meet the basic eligibility requirements set forth in Public Law 88-204 and the regulations governing

the administration of that law. The Director presents an analysis of each project application in terms of the federal regulations and the criteria and federal share provisions of the Iowa State Plan. He reports on his visit to the campus concerned.

After the Commission sets priorities for projects under the procedures and rules of the State Plan, the applications are forwarded to the U. S. Office of Education with recommendation for federal shares. Upon review and approval of these applications, the U. S. Office of Education reserves federal funds from the Iowa allotment and offers grant awards to the applicants.

The federal share of projects for public community colleges and public technical institutes is limited to 40% of the estimated eligible project development cost. For other institutions, the federal share is limited to 33 1/3% of the first $900,000 of the estimated eligible project development; plus 20% of the estimated eligible project development cost over $900,000 up to and including $2,000,000; plus 10% of the estimated eligible project development cost over $2,000,000.

C. Analysis of Criteria for Determining Priority Factors

An analysis of the criteria for which the priority factors were determined was made for all institutions which submitted applications for the five closing dates. The analysis is helpful in evaluating whether the factors for allotting grants as specified in the State Plan are reasonable and proper and whether they provide a fair basis for awarding federal grant priorities. The points awarded for each of the criteria vary between the Section 103 and the Section 104 institutions to conform with the requirements of the Act of 1963 and thus the data for each Section are shown in separate columns.

The range limits, range, average, and median are given for each of the criteria except "previous Title I grant(s) awarded" and "ability to undertake the project financially." The former is omitted because so far only one previous year is involved. In the case of the criterion, on project financing, only five applications indicated an initial lack of funds to cover the non-federal portion of the project costs.

Table No. 6 shows the estimated increased enrollment which may be realized during the four years beginning with the fall term immediately preceding the date of application, provided adequate facilities are available. This projection period began with either the fall of 1964 or the fall of 1965.

Table No. 6 Projected Increase in Undergraduate Enrollment for a Four-Year Period (Construction Grants Program)

	Section 103 institutions		Section 104 institutions	
	Numerical increase	Percentile increase	Numerical increase	Percentile increase
Range limit	125-1255	82.93-201.12	142-4155	15.04-118.82
Range	1030	118.19	4013	103.78
Average	585	125.05	1034	45.74
Median	548	110.73	418	44.67

Table No. 7 shows the increase in the number and percentage of square feet of instructional and library space which the projects, for which federal grant aid was requested, are expected to add to the total academic facilities.

Table No. 7 Increase in Square Feet of Instructional and Library Space (Construction Grants Program)

	Section 103 institutions		Section 104 institutions	
	Square feet	Percentile increase	Square feet	Percentile increase
Range limit	3721-58,531	N/A	683-87,000	.16-128.19
Range	54,810	N/A	86,317	128.03
Average	22,855	N/A	26,607	47.42
Median	16,420	N/A	19,989	38.92

The utilization of existing academic facilities is shown in Tables No. 8 and 9. The utilization factor, when expressed as the capacity/enrollment ratio, is derived by dividing the total number of student clock hours by 100, and dividing this result into the square feet of campus area in classroom, laboratory and library facilities. The utilization factor may also be expressed in terms of the average weekly room period use. This factor is considered separately for general classrooms and for instructional laboratories and shops. It is the average number of hours these rooms are used per week, obtained by dividing the total number of rooms into the total number of class hours for which they are scheduled per week.

Table No. 8 Utilization of Existing Academic Facilities: Capacity/Enrollment Ratio (Construction Grants Program)

	Section 103 institutions	Section 104 institutions
Range limit	95.24 - 255.65	100.01 - 671.39
Range	160.41	571.38
Average	165.87	322.68
Median	167.17	320.03

Table No. 9 Utilization of Existing Academic Facilities: Average Weekly Room Period Use (Construction Grants Program)

	Section 103 institutions		Section 104 institutions	
	Instructional labs and shops	General classrooms	Instructional labs and shops	General classrooms
Range limit	14.62 - 44.85	18.76-38.10	9.38 - 30.18	16.95-43.64
Range	30.23	19.34	20.80	26.69
Average	29.99	28.83	17.09	27.37
Median	30.00	28.04	16.70	26.62

THE EQUIPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM
TITLE VI, PART A, OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Title VI, Part A, of Public Law 89-329, generally known as the Higher Education Act of 1965, was signed by the President in November 1965. It provides for financial assistance for the improvement of undergraduate classroom instruction in selected subject areas in institutions of higher learning.

In fulfillment of the requirements of the Act, the Higher Education Facilities Commission was designated as the state agency to administer the equipment grants program and was given the responsibility of submitting "a State Plan for such participation" to the U. S. Office of Education for approval. This approval was granted April 27, 1966.

I. Federal Grants Awarded

A. Federal Allotments Available

The total federal share allotment for the State of Iowa for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966 was $260,819. Of this amount, $234,737 was specified for acquisition of Category I projects which include laboratory and other special equipment and $26,082 for Category II projects which include television equipment for closed-circuit direct instruction.

B. Applications Received and Grants Awarded

Only one closing date, April 30, 1966, was possible since the equipment grants program was effected. Twenty-five applications in Category I, with a total project cost of $754,762, and three applications in Category II, with a total project cost of $65,147, were submitted for priority consideration. Of these, twenty-one projects received priorities for federal share grants totaling $260,717. They were formally offered by the U. S. Office of Education and in turn accepted by the applicants. These included twenty Category I projects totaling $234,737 and one Category II project in the amount of $25,980. The unused portion of the Category II federal allotment in the amount of $102 was offered to the applicant next in priority rank to that receiving the full eligible share, but it was only 4.9% of the $2,100 share requested and was thus declined as impractical.

Of the Category I projects to receive awards, five, with the federal share totaling $63,158, or 26.9% of the total Iowa allotment in this category, were submitted by public community colleges; thirteen projects, with the federal share totaling $132,475 or 56.4%, were submitted by private colleges and universities; and the balance of two, with the federal share totaling $39,104 or 16.7%, were submitted by the Regents institutions. The single Category II project was submitted by a private institution. Table No. 10 shows the number and total estimated cost of the projects and the corresponding federal share amount.

Table No. 10 Grant Agreements Offered and Accepted (Equipment Grants Program)

Institutional group	Category I						Category II					
	Projects		Total cost		Federal share		Projects		Total cost		Federal share	
	No.	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	No.	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Public community colleges	5	25.0	$137,339	23.0	$ 63,158	26.9						
Private institutions	13	65.0	295,904	49.7	132,475	56.4	1	100.0	$51,960	100.0	$25,980	100.0
Regents institutions	2	10.0	162,684	27.3	39,104	16.7						
Total federal share	20	100.0	$595,927	100.0	$234,737	100.0	1	100.0	$51,960	100.0	$25,980	100.0
Federal allotment					$234,737						$26,082	
Allotment balance					00						102	

C. Analysis of Projects Approved for Federal Grant Shares

In Category I, laboratory and other special equipment and materials were specified for use in all of the eligible subject areas. However, most of the equipment was requested for instructional purposes in various science fields. Table No. 11 shows for each approved project the major subject area, total project cost, and federal share amount.

Table No. 11 Projects Approved for Federal Shares (Equipment Grants Program)

Institution	Major subject area	Total project cost	Federal share amount
Briar Cliff College	Science	$ 5,000	$ 2,500
Central College	Science	24,200	12,100
Creston Community College	Science	49,735	24,867
Drake University	For. Language	62,215	25,000
Drake University	Studio Equip.	51,960	25,980
Eagle Grove Junior College	Science	14,027	5,943
Fort Dodge Community College	Science	36,674	13,967
Grand View College	Science	48,433	24,100
Luther College	General	22,445	10,922
Marshalltown Community College	Science	26,194	13,027
Morningside College	Science	27,493	13,746
Muscatine Community College	General	10,709	5,354
Northwestern College	Education	27,000	11,412
Ottumwa Heights College	Education	8,393	3,671
St. Ambrose College	For. Language	22,286	11,143
University of Dubuque	Arts	12,014	6,007
Upper Iowa University	Science	31,165	9,244
Waldorf College	Engineering	2,300	1,150
Wartburg College	Science	2,960	1,480
State College of Iowa	General	28,209	14,104
University of Iowa	Education	134,475	25,000
Total		$647,887	$260,717

II. Procedure and Criteria Used

A. State Plan for Awarding Priorities

The criteria used for determining point allowances and relative priorities for eligible projects in each of Categories I and II are outlined in Table No. 12. The criteria are described in detail in the State Plan.

Table No. 12 Brief Outline of Criteria and Point Allowance for Determining Relative Priorities of Eligible Projects (Equipment Grants Program)

	Maximum points
Category I-Laboratory and Other Special Equipment	
1. Basic educational and general expenditures per semester credit hour equivalent	30
2. Percentage of project planned for existing classrooms or audio visual centers	20
3. Capacity/enrollment ratio.	10
4. Utilization of instructional laboratories and shops.	10
5. Ability to undertake the project financially	10
6. Cumulative amount of previous Title VI A grants awarded.	10
7. Date of most recent previous grant	10
	100
Category II-Closed-Circuit Instructional Television Projects	
1. Basic educational and general expenditures per semester credit hour equivalent	30
2. Ability to utilize educational television effectively (additional courses)	15
3. Ability to utilize educational television effectively (additional enrollment).	15
4. Capacity/enrollment ratio.	10
5. Ability to undertake the project financially	10
6. Cumulative amount of previous Title VI A grants awarded.	10
7. Date of most recent previous grant	10
	100

The federal share provisions were made with careful regard for equitable opportunity among the varied individual applicants and for the required distinction between Categories I and II. The federal share for a laboratory and other special equipment project (Category I) is 50% of the project budget. With only $234,737 available in this category, a maximum of $25,000 was set to assure broader distribution of grants. Should only one or two applications of large size be made, of course, the maximum of 50% rather than the $25,000 limitation would apply.

In Category II the total available allotment for Iowa was $26,082. In view of the high cost of television equipment, it was the general consensus, both national and local, that this amount was already too small for more than one effective project. Therefore, no dollar ceiling was set. Applications received the first closing date, however, suggest that considerably smaller grants for television equipment are feasible.

The projects are reviewed, priorities are set, and shares assigned by the Commission members in much the same manner as for construction projects submitted under Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. After priorities have been assigned, the applications are forwarded to the U. S. Office of Education with the Commission's recommendation for federal shares.

B. Analysis of Criteria for Determining Priority Factors

An analysis of the Category I criteria for which the priority factors were determined is shown in Tables No. 13, 14, 15, and 16. The criterion on the "ability to undertake the project financially" is omitted since all applicants reported sufficient funds to cover the non-federal portion of the cost. The "cumulative amount of previous Title VI grants awarded" and "date of most recent previous grant" are also omitted factors since there have been no preceding closing dates.

Table No. 13 Basic Educational and General Expenditures per Semester Credit Hour Equivalent (Equipment Grants Program)

	Amount
Range limits	$14.16 - 73.64
Range	59.48
Average	37.04
Median	35.72

Table No. 14 Percentage of Project Planned for Existing Classrooms or Audio Visual Centers (Equipment Grants Program)

	Percent
Range limits	0.00 - 100.00
Range	100.00
Average	75.70
Median	100.00

Table No. 15 Capacity/Enrollment Ratio (Equipment Grants Program)

	Ratio
Range limits	119.50 - 658.28
Range	538.78
Average	340.69
Median	319.80

Table No. 16 Utilization of Instructional Laboratories and Shops (Equipment Grants Program)

	Hours per week
Range limits	9.38 - 36.33
Range	26.95
Average	19.74
Median	16.30

III. Total Federal Grants Awarded Under Both Title I (1963) and Title VI A (1965)

The combined awards (federal share of the eligible project costs) under both the construction and the equipment grants programs for the two-year period ended June 30, 1966 is $11,635,305 as shown in Table No. 17. Of this amount, $2,555,349 or 22.0% was awarded to the public community colleges, $6,294,726 or 54.1% was awarded to private colleges and universities, and $2,785,230 or 23.9% was awarded to the Regents institutions.

Table No. 17 Combined Federal Share Allotments for both the Construction and the Equipment Grants Program

Institutional group	Total		Title I (1963)		Title VI A (1965)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Public community colleges	$ 2,555,349	22.0	$ 2,492,191	21.9	$ 63,158	24.2
Private institutions	6,294,726	54.1	6,136,271	53.9	158,455	60.8
Regents institutions	2,785,230	23.9	2,746,126	24.2	39,104	15.0
Total	$11,635,305	100.0	$11,374,588	100.0	$260,717	100.0

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FACILITIES PROGRAM

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1965

Budget		$56,775.00*
Personnel and Contracted Services	$28,805.81	
Other Administrative Expense	15,194.23	44,000.04
		$12,774.96
Encumbrance (Iowa Cooperative Study of Post High School Education)		11,236.63
Unencumbered Balance		$ 1,538.33

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1966

Budget		$41,365.68
Payment of 1965 Encumbrance		11,236.63
		$30,129.05**
Personnel and Contracted Services	$15,594.80	
Other Administrative Expenses	11,600.70	27,195.50
Balance		$ 2,933.55

*Initial appropriation made by the Congress through the U. S. Office of Education for the facilities program.

**The fiscal year 1966 federal allotment for Iowa was $36,374.00 which, with the cash balance of June 30, 1965 of $1,538.33, made a total of $37,912.33. Effective April 1, 1966 the Commission approved a revised table of organization to accommodate newly assigned programs. This revision and the fact that originally budgeted positions could not be filled during the first three quarters account for the budget figure of $30,129.05.

PART II

STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

PREFACE

The Higher Education Facilities Commission of the State of Iowa was established in the spring of 1964 to administer grants under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-204). It consists of nine members representing the general public, the legislature and the institutions of higher learning throughout Iowa. These include the three Regents institutions, the sixteen public community colleges and the twenty-nine private institutions fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The activities of the Commission embrace five areas: construction grants, equipment grants, scholarships, guaranteed student loans and a survey of physical facilities. The first two are federal programs, for which institutional applications are administered through the agency of the Commission. The scholarships originate with the State of Iowa. The student loans are federally encouraged by advance reserve funds but are intended to activate a state-stupported guarantee supplement. The survey of physical facilities, which was financed by federal funds for Commission operations, has had the benefit of affiliation with the Iowa Cooperative Study of Post High School Education.

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program is an important complement to the state scholarships. It was instigated by Title IV, Part B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as part of the endeavor to assure post high school educational opportunity for everyone. The Commission was designated to administer the program in Iowa. After the permanent agreement with the U. S. Office of Education was completed in May, steps were taken immediately to make the program effective for Iowa students attending college in the fall of 1966. With college costs mounting every year, expansion of both the loans and the scholarships is essential in order to assure a college education for all of Iowa's able and deserving students.

This report covers the State of Iowa Scholarship Program. It reflects the talent and dedication of Mrs. Willis Ann Wolff in helping to develop a sound plan in accordance with the intent of the law.

The purpose of this and other Commission reports is informative and evaluative. The general public, the legislators and the officials of colleges, universities and secondary schools need to know the facts

concerning the activities of the Higher Education Facilities Commission. Its members need comparisons and analyses to aid in evaluating and improving the principles and procedures under which its programs operate. Continuing improvements have been made. Suggestions and recommendations are always welcome.

Jay W. Stein
Director

THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES COMMISSION JUNE 30, 1966

Mr. Charles Hearst, Cedar Falls, Chairman
Mr. David Dancer, Executive Secretary, Iowa Board of Regents, Des Moines
Mr. Paul F. Johnston, State Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction, Des Moines
*Senator Vern Lisle, Iowa State Legislature, Clarinda
Dr. Irwin J. Lubbers, President, Iowa Association of Private Colleges and Universities, Des Moines
Mr. Winston L. McMullen, Business Representative, Sheet Metal Workers Local #45, Des Moines (replaced Mr. Robert L. McVay August 26, 1965)
Mrs. Frank Nye, Cedar Rapids, Secretary
*Former State Representative Leroy H. Petersen, Iowa State Legislature, Grimes, Vice Chairman
Dr. Don R. Sheriff, Member, State Advisory Committee on Vocational Education, West Branch

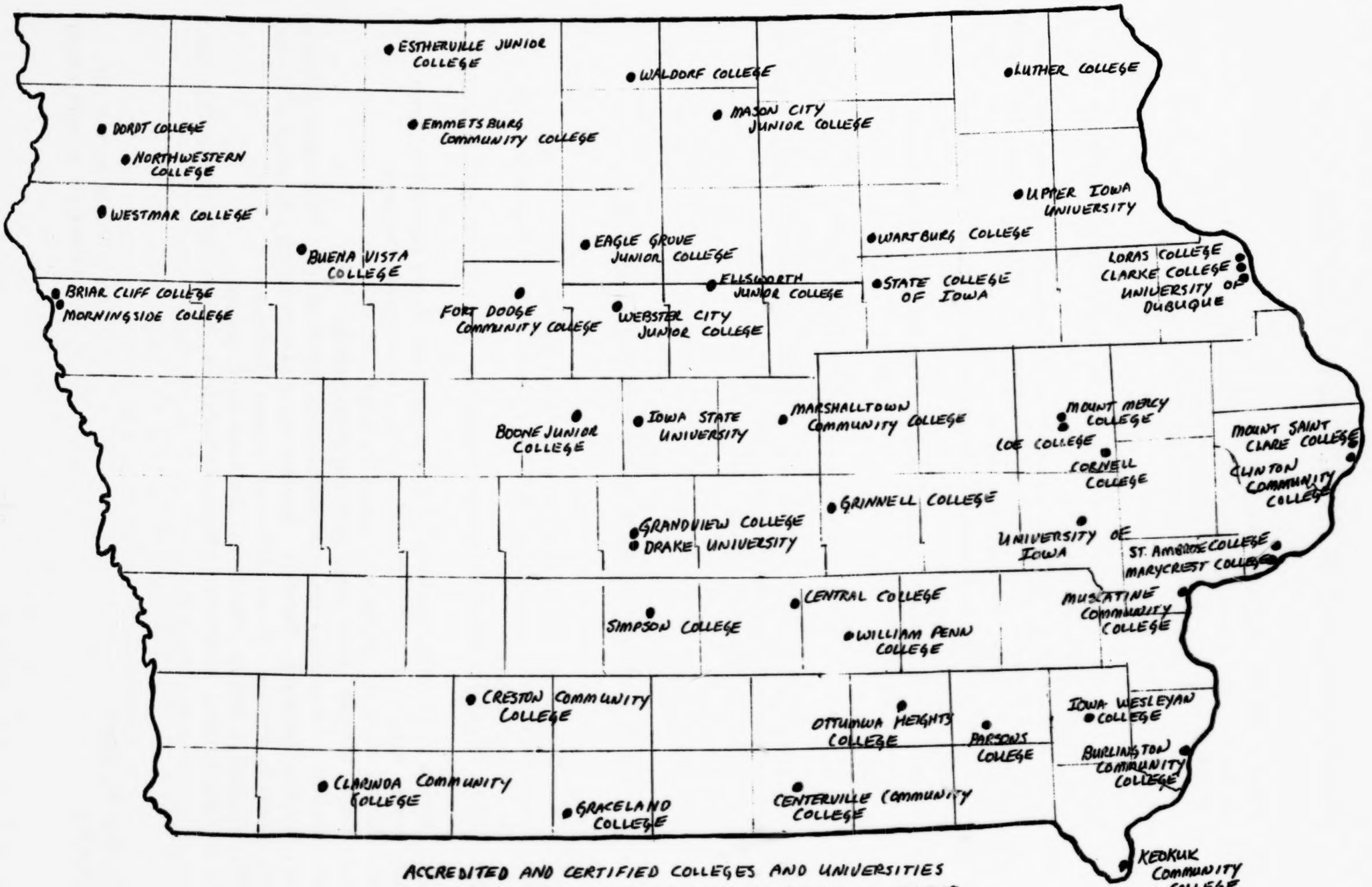
*Term expired June 30, 1066. Senator Vern Lisle replaced by Senator Daryl H. Nims, Ames; Representative Leroy H. Petersen replaced by Representative James D. Resnick, Davenport.

STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. Alvin Albertus, Linn County Guidance Coordinator
Mr. Ralph Flowerree, Executive Secretary, Committee on Financial Aids, Drake University
Mr. Robert Horsfall, Superintendent of Schools, Perry Community School District
Mr. Dennis P. Jensen, Director of Financial Aids, State College of Iowa
Mr. Robert Miller, Director of Admissions, Morningside College
Mr. Gerard Noonan, Registrar, Loras College
Rev. Frank Nugent, Principal, Dowling High School
Mr. Donald E. Rhoades, Dean of Admissions and Records, University of Iowa
Mr. Leforne Sequeira, Director, Student Aid and Placement, Grinnell College
Mr. Verle E. Stucker, Dean, Ellsworth Junior College
Mr. William J. Walsh, Principal, Denison High School
Mr. Clyde Yates, Director of Personnel Services, Mason City Junior College

Dr. Jay W. Stein
Director

Mrs. Willis Ann Wolff
Assistant for Scholarships



ACCREDITED AND CERTIFIED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
IN THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE BIENNIUM 1965-67

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PARTICIPATING

in the

STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM 1965-67

PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Briar Cliff College
Buena Vista College
Central College
Clarke College
Coe College
Cornell College
Dordt College
Drake University
Graceland College
Grand View College
Grinnell College
Iowa Wesleyan College
Loras College
Luther College
Marycrest College
Morningside College
Mount Mercy College
Mount Saint Clare College
Northwestern College
Ottumwa Heights College
Parsons College
St. Ambrose College
Simpson College
University of Dubuque
Upper Iowa University
Waldorf College
Wartburg College
Westmar College
William Penn College

PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Boone Junior College
Burlington Community College
Centerville Community College
Clarinda Community College
Clinton Community College
Creston Community College
Eagle Grove Junior College
Ellsworth Junior College
Emmetsburg Community College
Estherville Junior College
Fort Dodge Community College
Keokuk Community College
Marshalltown Community College
Mason City Junior College
Muscatine Community College
Webster City Junior College

STATE-SUPPORTED SCHOOLS

Iowa State University
State College of Iowa
University of Iowa

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THE STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP LAW

(Senate File 577, 61st General Assembly)

"Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

"Section 1. Chapter nine (9) of the Acts of the Extraordinary Session of the Sixtieth General Assembly is amended by adding to section two (2) the following paragraph:

"'4. Prepare and administer a state plan for state supported and administered scholarship program. Said state plan shall provide for scholarships based on ability and need to deserving students of Iowa, matriculating in Iowa universities or colleges.'

"Section 2. There is hereby appropriated from the general fund of the state of Iowa, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1965, and ending June 30, 1967, to the higher education facilities commission, the sum of five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to finance the scholarships awarded by the higher education facilities commission.

"Section 3. Chapter eight (8), Code 1962, shall apply to this Act, except that section eight point five (8.5), Code 1962, shall not be applicable."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROGRAM, 1965-67

May 23, 1965	State of Iowa Scholarship Program established by Legislature with an appropriation of $500,000 for the first two years.
September 1, 1965	Scholarships granted to 300 Iowa students to attend Iowa colleges and universities. These awards totaled $139,556. Refunds totaled $1,695.
April 6, 1966	Scholarships totaling $221,086 awarded to 475 Iowa students. Late awards, made possible by scholarships declined or adjusted, brought the number to 530 and a total of $244,031.
July 1, 1966	259 State of Iowa Scholarship students received renewal awards for their sophomore year. These renewals totaled $117,863.

THE STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

1965-67

The State of Iowa Scholarship Program was created by the 61st General Assembly in May 1965, with an appropriation of $500,000 to provide scholarships for Iowa students matriculating in Iowa colleges and universities. Based on ability and need, these scholarships were to be awarded over a period of two years. The Higher Education Facilities Commision of Iowa, established in 1964 to administer federal grants for academic facilities, was assigned responsibility for the new state scholarship plan.

Resolved that 1965 freshmen should benefit from the state awards, the Commission lost no time in enlisting the support and counsel of experts in financial aid. The Director studied scholarship plans already operating in other states and consulted with several of their directors. He conferred with high school and college administrators throughout Iowa. A State of Iowa Scholarship Advisory Committee, representing all levels of public and private education, was appointed to assist the Commission in its task. The generous cooperation of all these individuals and the groups they represent made it possible to initiate the program by the fall of 1965.

FRESHMEN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1965-66

During July and early August of 1965 a total of 1,600 application forms were distributed through the college financial aid offices and the Commission office. Of these, 882 eligible applications were completed and returned by August 12, the final date for applying.

On September 1, 1965, 300 top-ranking Iowa students received scholarships ranging in amount from $167 to $800 - a total of $139,556. All but nine of these freshmen awards were paid in full. Refunds totaled $1,695. Two scholarships were reduced owing to changes in financial circumstances. One was withdrawn because the recipient had received ample assistance elsewhere. The remaining six students did not complete the freshman year and, consequently, used only a portion of their awards. Two of these dropouts, however, applied for and received leaves of absence and have now resumed their college work.

FRESHMEN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1966-67

As the first group of State of Iowa Scholarship students unpacked their trunks at 37 campuses throughout the State, the Commission staff was already at work on the program for 1966 high school graduates.

Application forms for 1966-67 were mailed early in December 1965 to each of the 569 public and private high schools in the State, with the request that principals and guidance counselors distribute them to qualified senior students. Before the deadline of February 1, a total of 13,000 forms had been circulated and 2,435 of these were completed and returned to the Commission. It was necessary to disqualify 296 applications because of incompleteness or failure to meet eligibility requirements.

On April 6, 1966, the Commission announced 475 awards totaling $221,086. Fifty-five more students received scholarships before August 1 from the funds accrued after some awards were declined, withdrawn or reduced in amount.

SOPHOMORE RENEWALS FOR 1966-67

Renewal application forms were sent in March to all 1965-66 state scholarship students with May 1, 1966, as the deadline for their return. Of the original group of 300 scholarship recipients, 280 applied for sophomore renewal and 259 were approved. One student requested and received a one-year leave of absence. Two students declined renewal of their awards. Of those denied renewal, seven were ineligible on the basis of academic performance and eleven no longer demonstrated financial need. The renewal awards declined or denied totaled $14,472.

Twenty awards were decreased in amount because the students' financial circumstances had improved in the course of the year. Reductions in awards amounted to $5,526. The Commission voted not to increase awards until the end of the sophomore year, when a reevaluation will be made of increased needs.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP APPLICANTS

A student who wishes to apply for a State of Iowa Scholarship must:

1. be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Iowa for 12 months immediately preceding date of application;

2. be a graduate of an approved high school before the end of the summer preceding the fall term of entrance into college;

3. plan to enroll as a freshman student at an approved college or university in Iowa;

4. take such standard or other tests as may be required by the Commission;

5. submit a statement of financial need on forms designated by the Commission and designed to be analyzed objectively;

6. have his high school forward to the Commission a transcript of his record, including rank in class and grade point average, or such other recorded data as may be required by the Commission;

7. be a person of good moral character.

Requirements for the second year remained basically the same as those for the first year program with two exceptions:

First, owing to lack of time, testing was not utilized in the first-year program. Applicants were limited to the upper half of the class and academic potential was judged on the basis of the applicant's percentile rank in his graduating class. American College Test Scores were required of 1966 applicants.

Second, analysis of financial need for the 1965 awards was carried out by the Commission staff with the guidance and help of outside consultants, on the basis of information included in the general application form. In 1966, an applicant's need was based on the Parent's Confidential Statement of the College Scholarship Service.

SELECTION OF STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Academic Ability - Successful completion of a college education depends upon two vital qualities in a student — ability and motivation. Unless both are present in reasonably well-balanced proportion,

success is unlikely. Standardized test scores tend to gauge rapidity of mental reflexes and ability to retain a general store of knowledge. High school grades and rank, on the other hand, tend to be more indicative of the student's staying power over several years--his motivation to see a given task through to successful completion. These two factors received equal weight in determining the Academic Index Score used to rank scholarship applicants for 1966-67. The American College Testing Program in Iowa City contributed its service of computing the Academic Index Scores and preparing a roster of all state scholarship applicants in order of academic rank. In this computation 50 per cent weighting was given to American College Tests (ACT) scores, 25 per cent to high school grade point average and 25 per cent to percentile rank in class. The weighting of these factors in the 1967-68 program will be adjusted to give only 40 per cent emphasis to ACT scores and 30 per cent to each of the remaining criteria.

Financial Need - The word "scholarship" has acquired new significance in recent decades. A scholarship once was simply an award given for outstanding academic achievement. It still denotes recognition of special ability and promise, but the amount of most scholarships these days is closely related to the student's need for financial help.

The growing number of college students competing for scholarship funds has sharpened the demand for a unified and objective method of deciding who really needs assistance and how much. College Scholarship Service, a non-profit program of the College Entrance Examination Board, has developed a standard need analysis procedure used by more than 700 colleges and scholarship programs in the United States. The help of CSS in the 1966-67 program saved the Commission staff many hours of work at the busiest time of the year and, more important, gave the applicant the benefit of a uniform analysis procedure which has proved its effectiveness over the past twelve years.

Under the CSS procedure, a Parents' Confidential Statement (PCS) of the family's financial circumstances is filed with the College Scholarship Service by each applicant. A copy of this PCS with an analysis indicating approximately how much the family can afford for college expenses is forwarded to the Commission upon the applicant's request.

In the Commission Offices, the PCS is reviewed by a board of admissions officers and financial aid experts from Iowa colleges and universities. The financial need of an applicant is determined by deducting his total resources for college from the total expense budget

at the college of his choice. Included in resources are his parents' contribution from family income and assets, a portion of his own savings, an estimate of his summer earnings and any other scholarships or grants-in-aid he will receive. Loans or income from jobs held during the school year are not included in these calculations. Awards cannot exceed tuition and fees at the chosen college and cannot be used for other expenses. State of Iowa Scholarships for the first two years of the program were awarded in order of academic rank to applicants who showed a need of $150 or more. The maximum award was set at $800.

To ensure that no student receives more assistance than he actually needs, the State of Iowa Scholarship Program and the Iowa colleges and universities have coordinated their scholarships and grants-in-aid. As a general rule, the college reduces or withdraws its award in case of duplication. Otherwise, the state scholarship is adjusted. When a recipient is offered a scholarship sufficient to meet his need by a private donor, he is given the opportunity to choose between that award and the state scholarship. All recipients sign Acceptance Agreements which require them to report any other financial assistance they receive. The funds which accrue from declined or adjusted awards are passed along to the applicants next in line on the awards list.

PROFILE OF A STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP STUDENT

A composite of all 829 State of Iowa Scholarship students presents a young person worthy of the pride of his fellow Iowans. The average scholarship recipient ranked high in his high school graduating class, in the upper 6th percentile, with a grade point average of 3.7 (4.0 is the equivalent of "A"). He scored 114 on his American College Tests (from a possible perfect score of 144). His Academic Index Score, computed from the above criteria, was 58.8 in a range from 50.0 to 80.9. Tables I, II, III, and IV show the high academic ability of state scholarship students.

He is more apt to attend a state-supported school than a private college or university. However, if he chooses a private school, his scholarship is likely to be larger. As shown in Chart A, 59.7 per cent of the recipients are enrolled at the three Regents' schools or 16 public community colleges. The remaining 40.3 per cent of the students are enrolled at the 29 participating private institutions. Owing to the lower tuition rates at the public institutions, however, only 39.7 per cent of the scholarship appropriation

went to students attending these schools. (See Chart B.) Distribution of state scholarships and award funds among the participating institutions is detailed in Table V.

The typical state scholarship student is likely to come either from a farm home or a salaried household. Table VI shows that approximately 32 per cent of the recipients are children of farmers and 47 per cent, of salaried parents. Only 12.9 per cent of the students are supported by family-owned businesses or professions.

As shown in Table VII, the family incomes of state scholarship recipients range from nothing to $15,000 per year, with the majority falling under $6,000. Both parents contribute to the income of more than one-fourth of the families. The family income of the average awardee is around $5,000 per year. He has two dependent brothers or sisters.

The average scholarship recipient needed $770 to meet expenses at his chosen college. He received an average award of $460. The gap between his award and the funds needed was bridged, in many cases, by student loans or employment. Table VIII points out that the need for financial assistance was computed at a high of $2,299 down to a low of $150. The distribution of scholarships according to the amount of award is set forth in Table IX.

Over a two-year period, applications for state scholarships were received from students in all of Iowa's 99 counties, and all counties were represented among the recipients of awards. The county distribution is shown in Table X.

The typical state scholarship student is just as likely to come from a rural as from an urban community. Chart C gives the rural and urban distribution of scholarships. It is interesting to note that 1965 recipients came from rural and urban areas in almost exactly the same proportion as the population figures given in the 1960 Bureau of the Census report. Iowa's population was divided into 47 per cent rural and 53 per cent urban, with towns of 2,500 or fewer residents classified as rural communities. According to estimates made by Richard Konicek, Director of Research of Iowa Development Commission, in a report dated August 30, 1966, the urban population increased by 8.5 per cent between 1960 and 1965. Despite this population shift, the rural scholarship students achieved a slight gain in the second year of the program, with 51.1 per cent of the recipients coming from rural communities and 48.9 per cent from urban areas.

LOOKING AHEAD

The public response to the state scholarship program during the first two years indicates that Iowa will reap long-range benefits by encouraging its young people to continue their education in the fine colleges and universities of their own State.

Applications for awards more than doubled in number during the second year of the program. If all fully qualified freshman applicants who needed financial help had received scholarships for the current year, a total of $769,311 would have been required. This is more than one and a half times the appropriation for the entire biennium of 1965-67.

In order merely to continue the present rate of awards over the next two years, the State of Iowa Scholarship Program will need an appropriation of $1,384,278. This estimate of the funds required is projected on the basis of approximately 500 new awards per year, in addition to the renewal of awards previously granted. It takes into consideration also the probable percentage of scholarships declined or withdrawn, based on the ratio of the first biennial period.

The Commission is convinced that this program is performing a valuable service to Iowans which will contribute significantly to the future growth of the State. To provide for anticipated increase of applicants and awards, the Commission recommends an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the biennium of 1967-69.

TABLE I

PERCENTILE RANK IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS

Rank In Class	1965-66 Recipients		1966-67 Recipients		1965-67 Total Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
99.9 - 99.0	20	6.6	101	19.0	121	14.6
98.9 - 98.0	31	10.3	83	16.5	114	14.0
97.9 - 97.0	30	10.0	68	13.0	98	12.3
96.9 - 96.0	27	9.3	47	8.8	74	9.0
95.9 - 95.0	23	7.6	40	7.5	63	7.6
94.9 - 94.0	29	9.6	59	11.1	88	10.6
93.9 - 93.0	12	4.1	22	4.1	34	4.1
92.9 - 92.0	19	6.3	25	4.7	44	5.3
91.9 - 91.0	21	7.2	20	3.8	41	4.9
90.9 - 90.0	12	4.1	15	2.8	27	3.2
89.9 - 89.0	13	4.2	10	1.8	23	2.7
88.9 - 88.0	18	6.2	6	1.1	24	2.8
87.9 - 87.0	17	5.6	7	1.3	24	2.8
86.9 - 86.0	15	5.0	6	1.1	21	2.5
85.9 - 85.0	11	3.6	5	.9	16	1.9
84.9 - 84.0			3	.5	3	.3
83.9 - 83.0	1	.3	3	.5	4	.4
82.9 - 82.0			4	.7	4	.4
81.9 - 81.0			1	.1	1	.1
80.9 - 80.0			1	.1	1	.1
79.9 - 79.0			2	.3	2	.2
78.9 - 78.0						
77.9 - 77.0						
76.9 - 76.0						
75.9 - 75.0			2	.3	2	.2
74.9 - 74.0						
73.9 - 73.0						
72.9 - 72.0						
71.9 - 71.0						
70.9 - 70.0						
TOTAL	299	100.0	530	100.0	829	100.0

TABLE II

GRADE POINT AVERAGE FOR 1966-67 RECIPIENTS

Grade Point Average	Number	Per Cent
4.0	142	27.0
3.9	94	17.7
3.8	73	13.8
3.7	55	10.4
3.6	51	9.6
3.5	48	9.1
3.4	21	3.9
3.3	24	4.5
3.2	11	2.1
3.1	5	.9
3.0	3	.6
2.9	2	.3
2.8		
2.7		
2.6	1	.1
2.5		
2.4		
2.3		
2.2		
2.1		
2.0		
TOTAL	530	100.0

Grade Point Average was not used as academic criterion for 1965-66 awards

TABLE III

AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST SCORES FOR 1966-67 RECIPIENTS

ACT Scores	Number	Per Cent
130	1	.1
129	2	.4
128	2	.4
127	2	.4
126	6	1.1
125	4	.8
124	10	1.9
123	16	3.0
122	18	3.4
121	16	3.0
120	22	4.2
119	28	5.3
118	28	5.3
117	38	7.2
116	32	6.0
115	29	5.5
114	35	6.6
113	30	5.7
112	37	7.0
111	32	6.0
110	29	5.5
109	25	4.7
108	14	2.6
107	11	2.1
106	12	2.3
105	8	1.6
104	13	2.5
103	3	.6
102	4	.8
101	5	.9
100	1	.1
99	6	1.1
98	1	.1
97	4	.8
96	2	.4
95	2	.4
94		
93	1	.1
92		
91	1	.1
90		
TOTAL	530	100.0

The American College Test Scores were not used as academic criteria for the 1965-66 awards.
144 is the highest possible American College Test Score.

TABLE IV

ACADEMIC INDEX SCORES FOR 1966-67 RECIPIENTS

Index Scores	Number	Per Cent
80.9 - 80.0		
79.9 - 79.0		
78.9 - 78.0		
77.9 - 77.0	1	.1
76.9 - 76.0	1	.1
75.9 - 75.0		
74.9 - 74.0	1	.1
73.9 - 73.0	1	.1
72.9 - 72.0	5	.9
71.9 - 71.0	3	.6
70.9 - 70.0	3	.6
69.9 - 69.0	3	.6
68.9 - 68.0	3	.6
67.9 - 67.0	11	2.1
66.9 - 66.0	10	1.9
65.9 - 65.0	24	4.5
64.9 - 64.0	25	4.7
63.9 - 63.0	17	3.2
62.9 - 62.0	27	5.1
61.9 - 61.0	25	4.7
60.9 - 60.0	36	6.9
59.9 - 59.0	38	7.2
58.9 - 58.0	51	9.6
57.9 - 57.0	45	8.5
56.9 - 56.0	55	10.4
55.9 - 55.0	57	10.8
54.9 - 54.0	59	11.1
53.9 - 53.0	29	5.6
52.9 - 52.0		
51.9 - 51.0		
50.9 - 50.0		
Total	530	100.0

The Academic Index Score was not used to rank candidates for the 1965-66 awards.

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS
AND FUNDS AMONG PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

Name of Institution	1965-66 New Awards		1966-67 New Awards		Total New Awards		1966-67 Soph. Renewals		Total Cost 1965-67
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	$
STATE SUPPORTED SCHOOLS									
Iowa State University	88	29,630	173	56,600	261	86,230	75	24,865	111,095
State College of Iowa	10	2,890	64	21,233	74	24,123	12	3,538	27,661
University of Iowa	29	8,656	95	31,220	124	39,876	28	8,662	48,538
TOTAL	127	41,176	332	109,053	459	150,229	115	37,065	187,294
PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES									
Boone Junior College			1	220	1	220			220
Burlington Community College	1	122	1	250	2	372	1	250	622
Centerville Community College			2	420	2	420			420
Clarinda Community College	4	1,052			4	1,052	3	768	1,820
Clinton Community College									
Creston Community College	3	669	1	270	4	939	3	669	1,608
Eagle Grove Junior College	1	90			1	90			90
Ellsworth Community College	3	560			3	560	1	224	784
Emmetsburg Community College	1	167	2	520	3	687	1	167	854
Estherville Junior College	6	1,400			6	1,400	3	680	2,080
Fort Dodge Community College			1	280	1	280			280
Keokuk Community College									
Marshalltown Community College	1	255	1	255	2	510			510
Mason City Junior College			4	920	4	920			920
Muscatine Community College	2	400			2	400	1	200	600
Webster City Junior College			1	204	1	204			204
TOTAL	22	4,715	14	3,339	36	8,054	13	2,958	11,012
PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES									
Grand View College	4	2,400			4	2,400	1	600	3,000
Mount Saint Clare College	1	455			1	455			455
Ottumwa Heights College	2	680	2	680	4	1,360	2	680	2,040
Waldorf College	4	2,000	4	3,200	8	5,200	4	2,000	7,200
TOTAL	11	5,535	6	3,880	17	9,415	7	3,280	12,695

TABLE V - continued

Name of Institution	1965-66 New Awards		1966-67 New Awards		Total New Awards		1966-67 Soph. Renewals		Total Cost 1965-67
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	$
PRIVATE 4-YEAR COLLEGES									
Briar Cliff College	6	3,475	7	4,520	13	7,995	5	2,845	10,840
Buena Vista College	6	2,000	1	342	7	2,342	5	1,500	3,842
Central College	2	1,300	2	1,600	4	2,900	3	1,900	4,800
Clarke College	9	4,700	11	6,420	20	11,120	7	3,200	14,320
Coe College			6	4,500	6	4,500			4,500
Cornell College	3	2,400	16	11,887	19	14,287	3	2,400	16,687
Dordt College	3	1,710	4	2,640	7	4,350	3	1,710	6,060
Drake University	10	6,400	18	12,280	28	18,680	10	6,100	24,780
Graceland College	4	2,700	1	800	5	3,500	4	1,700	5,200
Grinnell College	12	7,800	17	13,600	29	21,400	12	6,945	28,345
Iowa Wesleyan College									
Loras College	8	5,700	12	8,600	20	14,300	7	4,900	19,200
Luther College	25	17,400	26	18,190	51	35,590	24	16,800	52,390
Marycrest College	3	2,100	4	2,600	7	4,700	3	2,100	6,800
Morningside College	6	2,700	11	8,400	17	11,100	6	3,000	14,100
Mount Mercy College	5	2,950	8	4,780	13	7,730	4	2,360	10,090
Northwestern College	3	2,200	7	5,600	10	7,800	3	2,200	10,000
Parsons College									
St. Ambrose College	1	700	6	4,800	7	5,500	1	700	6,200
Simpson College	3	1,700	5	4,000	8	5,700	2	1,100	6,800
University of Dubuque	4	1,900	1	800	5	2,700	4	1,900	4,600
Upper Iowa University	7	4,500	1	800	8	5,300	6	3,700	9,000
Wartburg College	10	6,100	11	8,200	21	14,300	7	4,200	18,500
Westmar College	8	5,200	3	2,400	11	7,600	5	3,300	10,900
William Penn College	1	800			1	800			800
TOTAL	139	86,435	178	127,759	317	214,194	124	74,560	288,754
GRAND TOTAL	299	137,861	530	244,031	829	381,892	259	117,863	499,755
Awards declined or withdrawn	1		73				39		
Leave of absence							2		

* The unawarded balance is a fluctuating amount because of declined awards which are later awarded to other applicants as sufficient amounts become available.

NOTE: Renewal awards which exceed the number of initial awards at an institution reflect student transfers between colleges.

TABLE VI

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME

OF SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Occupation	1965-67	
	Number	Per Cent
Salaried	390	47.0
Farm	265	32.0
Business	98	11.8
Professional	9	1.1
Retired	28	3.4
Combined *	28	3.4
No taxable income **	11	1.3
TOTAL	829	100.0

* Income is derived from two or more sources.

** Parents are deceased, unemployed or receiving welfare assistance.

TABLE VII

FAMILY INCOME LEVELS OF SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS - 1965-67

Income	No. of Parents Employed			Total
	Father Only	Mother Only	Both Parents	
15,000 - Above				
14,000 - 14,999	3		2	5
13,000 - 13,999	2			2
12,000 - 12,999				
11,000 - 11,999	4		8	12
10,000 - 10,999	12		17	29
9,000 - 9,999	16	1	19	36
8,000 - 8,999	33	3	31	67
7,000 - 7,999	52	2	39	93
6,000 - 6,999	64	6	38	108
5,000 - 5,999	83	4	20	107
4,000 - 4,999	80	7	20	107
3,000 - 3,999	66	10	10	86
2,000 - 2,999	46	6	11	63
1,000 - 1,999	33	3	6	42
0 - 999	30	5	6	41
* No Taxable Income	31			31
TOTAL	555	47	227	829

* No Taxable Income families includes those receiving social security benefits, unemployment benefits, retirement income or forms of government aid.

TABLE VIII

FINANCIAL NEED OF SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Financial Need	1965-67 Number	1965-67 Per Cent
$2,200 - 2,999	1	.1
2,100 - 2,199	2	.2
2,000 - 2,099	3	.3
1,900 - 1,999	2	.2
1,800 - 1,899	6	.7
1,700 - 1,799	13	1.6
1,600 - 1,699	9	1.1
1,500 - 1,599	10	1.2
1,400 - 1,499	13	1.6
1,300 - 1,399	34	4.1
1,200 - 1,299	33	4.0
1,100 - 1,199	58	7.0
1,000 - 1,099	59	7.1
900 - 999	65	7.8
800 - 899	87	10.5
700 - 799	69	8.3
600 - 699	66	8.0
500 - 599	80	9.7
400 - 499	85	10.3
300 - 399	77	9.3
200 - 299	48	5.8
150 - 199	9	1.1
TOTAL	829	100.0

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

ACCORDING TO AMOUNT

Scholarships	1965-67 Number	1965-67 Per Cent
$751 - 800	196	23.7
701 - 750	4	.5
651 - 700	17	2.1
601 - 650	12	1.4
551 - 600	28	3.4
501 - 550		
451 - 500	20	2.4
401 - 450	1	.1
351 - 400	14	1.7
301 - 350	423	51.0
251 - 300	33	4.0
201 - 250	21	2.5
151 - 200	53	6.4
150	7	.8
TOTAL	829	100.0

TABLE X

COUNTY DISTRIBUTION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP APPLICANTS AND RECIPIENTS
1965-67

COUNTY	APPLICANTS	RECIPIENTS	COUNTY	APPLICANTS	RECIPIENTS
Adair	23	6	Johnson	42	11
Adams	10	2	Jones	22	8
Allamakee	24	5	Keokuk	13	5
Appanoose	13	3	Kossuth	44	17
Audubon	10	3	Lee	26	7
Benton	22	11	Linn	108	26
Black Hawk	103	21	Louisa	8	3
Boone	24	6	Lucas	13	4
Bremer	30	14	Lyon	19	7
Buchanan	42	14	Madison	12	2
Buena Vista	39	8	Mahaska	8	1
Butler	26	10	Marion	23	6
Calhoun	17	6	Marshall	33	10
Carroll	34	8	Mills	11	4
Cass	20	6	Mitchell	20	5
Cedar	10	2	Monona	13	2
Cerro Gordo	62	18	Monroe	14	3
Cherokee	25	7	Montgomery	16	6
Chickasaw	23	3	Muscatine	22	7
Clarke	11	3	O'Brien	26	9
Clay	24	13	Osceola	9	5
Clayton	49	12	Page	17	2
Clinton	53	14	Palo Alto	29	9
Crawford	16	8	Plymouth	42	21
Dallas	32	6	Pocahontas	16	6
Davis	7	1	Polk	266	52
Decatur	7	2	Pottawattamie	43	12
Delaware	37	4	Poweshiek	17	7
Des Moines	27	3	Ringgold	8	4
Dickinson	9	5	Sac	17	4
Dubuque	87	20	Scott	147	29
Emmet	19	5	Shelby	13	3
Fayette	56	21	Sioux	45	11
Floyd	26	6	Story	78	25
Franklin	13	5	Tama	40	8
Fremont	5	3	Taylor	8	6
Green	20	1	Union	12	6
Grundy	27	5	Van Buren	11	2
Guthrie	29	12	Wapello	31	13
Hamilton	42	8	Warren	16	4
Hancock	30	9	Washington	14	4
Hardin	18	6	Wayne	13	2
Harrison	15	5	Webster	29	7
Henry	16	6	Winnebago	27	9
Howard	18	7	Winneshiek	53	12
Humboldt	23	10	Woodbury	87	27
Ida	11	3	Worth	21	4
Iowa	21	5	Wright	33	9
Jackson	28	9			
Jasper	37	10	TOTALS	3,016	829
Jefferson	11	3			

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS AND FUNDS

AMONG PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CHART A Distribution of Scholarship Recipients among Private and Public Institutions

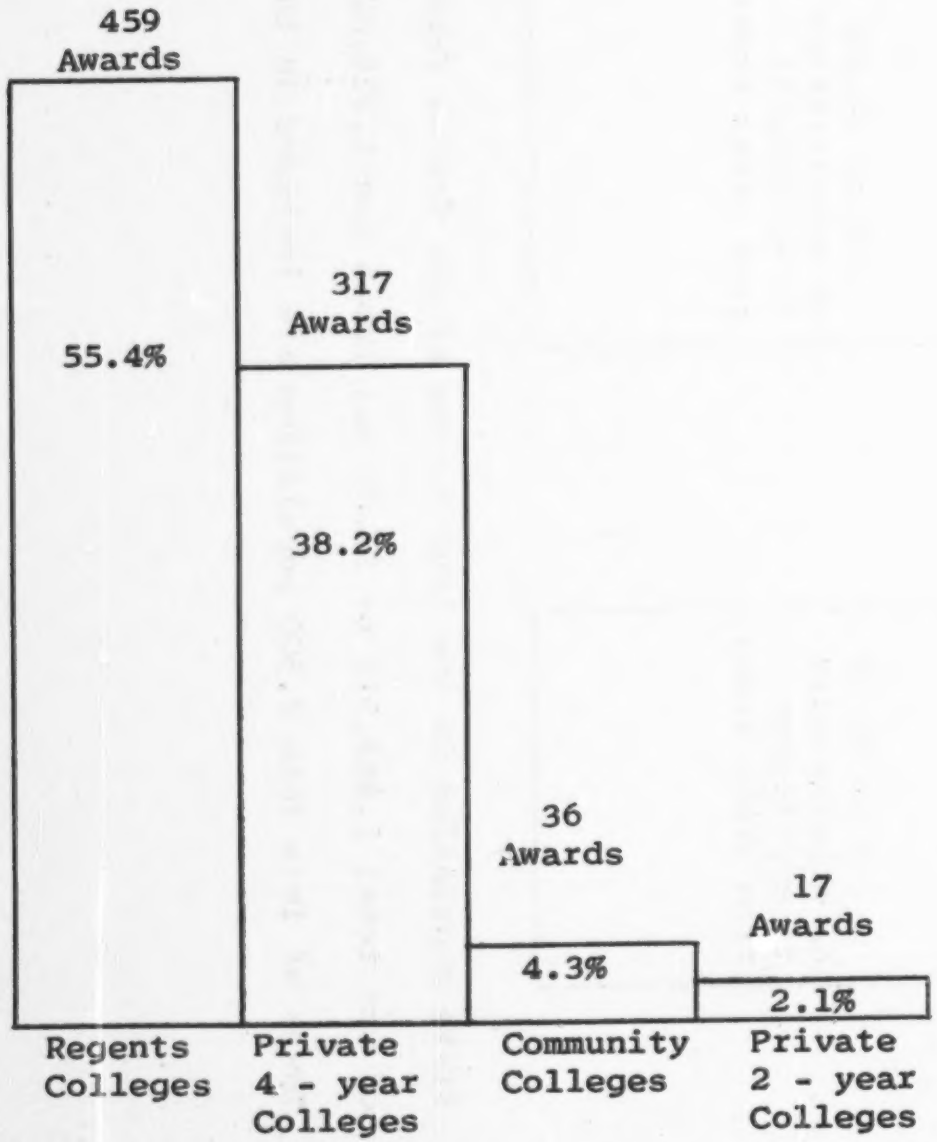


CHART B Distribution of Scholarship Funds among Private and Public Institutions

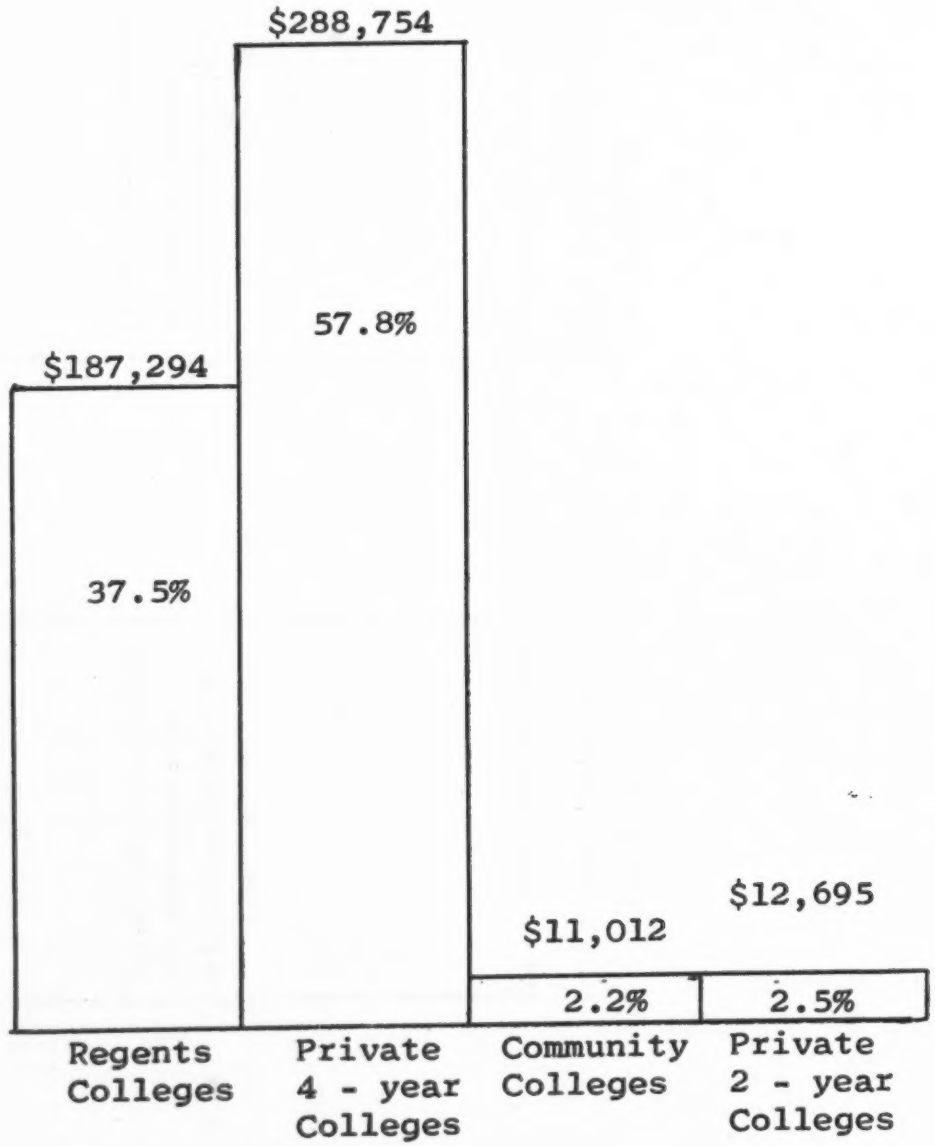
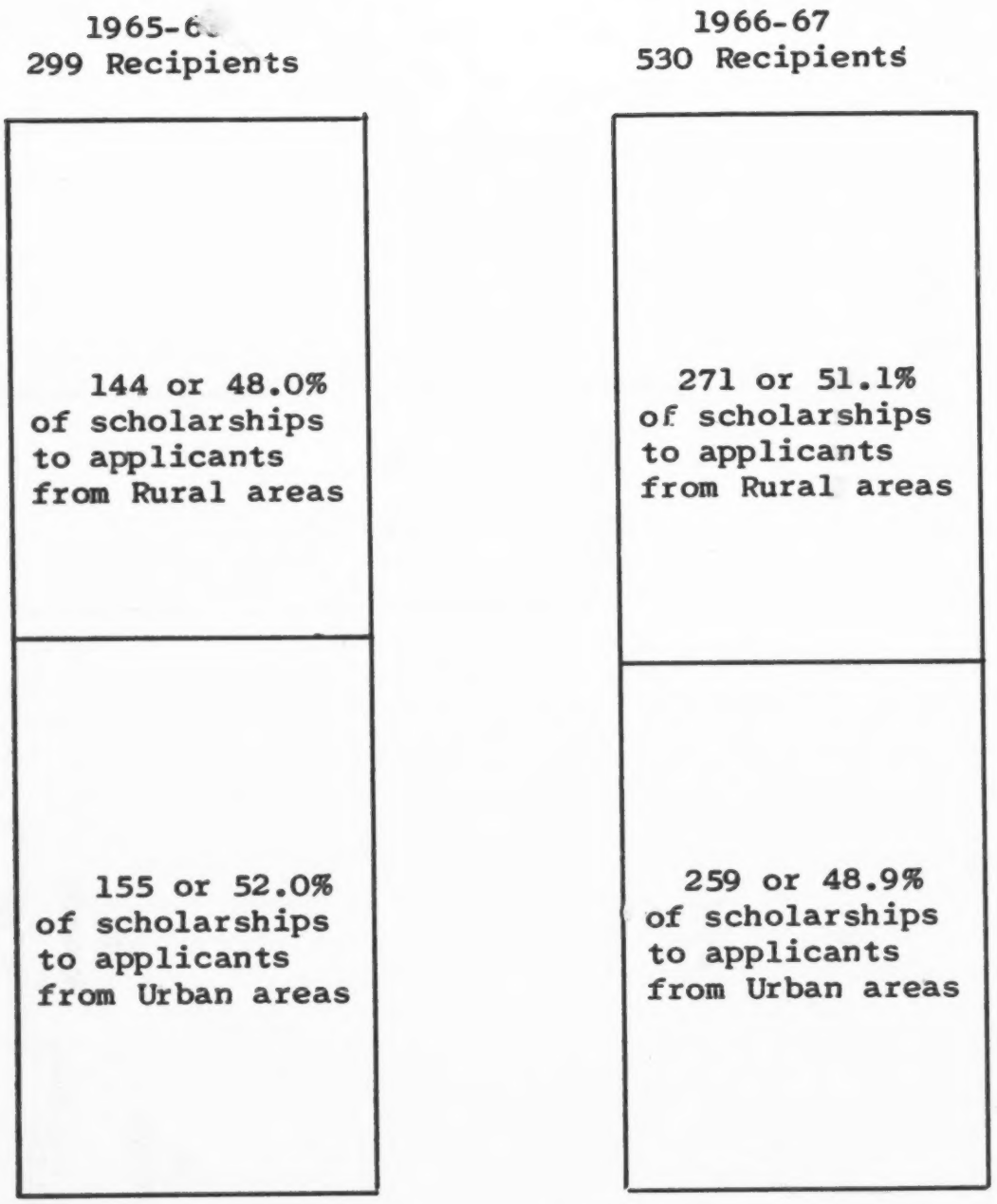


CHART C - RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS


1965-66
299 Recipients
144 or 48.0% of scholarships to applicants from Rural areas
155 or 52.0% of scholarships to applicants from Urban areas
1966-67
530 Recipients
271 or 51.1% of scholarships to applicants from Rural areas
259 or 48.9% of scholarships to applicants from Urban areas

State population in the 1960 Bureau of the Census Report was 2,757,537. Of the total 1,462,512 or 53.0% was Urban and 1,295,025 or 47.0% was Rurai. Towns of less than 2,500 population are included in the rural statistics.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR STATE OF IOWA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For Period Ended June 30, 1966

Budget		$40,000.00*
Personnel and Contracted Services	$27,440.61	
Other Administrative Expense	10,160.43	37,601.04
Balance		$ 2,398.96

*The appropriation of $40,000.00 effective July 1, 1965, was made by the Iowa Legislature in May 1965 for the facilities program since no federal funds were anticipated at that time. Appropriation of federal funds for the facilities program in August 1965 released the Iowa appropriation for operation of the scholarship program.